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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Aug., 9, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only w'ld her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government and made herself to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service.—From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfounded. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels, (and on which they had of course a right to rely,) was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered houseless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to free men, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, where ver resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians. The men who for any purpose now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States, as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will, the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States and "to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized and a battallion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, as the proposition did not meet their approbation it was rejected and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the nowspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under command of Lieut. McLean, U. S A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by General Couch as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all, less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined General Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight, by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 dollars in gold, or 500,000 dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with Gen. Couch's small force, to defend it, Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month a large rebel army was in Maryland and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State I deemed it my duty on that day to call for 30,000 volunteer militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be my duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21, A. D. 1864:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS, July 21, 1864.

His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States—

SIR:—The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in this sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relations, the security of this border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the National force with an especial view to its defence. The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respective states a volunteer force that shall be sufficient with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all.

We ask the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several states on the call last made, and be armed, equipped and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that as a general rule well founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defence, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

Soon after the outbreak of this rebellion the importance of a special defence of the region bordering on the upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland was authorized by it to raise three regiments with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river. These regiments were raised but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford at present no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious that we would, with great respect, but most urgently urge upon Your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be,
with great respect,
your obedient sv'ts.,
(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD,
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1st, A. D. 1864, as the only reply received by me up to this time:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C. August 1st 1864.

His EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penn'a:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge this receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21st, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted.

In this connection please see the act of Congress, approved February 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir,
Very respectively,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT.
Assistant Adjutant General.

MEM.—*Similar letter sent His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, this date.*

How the reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition, can be made consistant with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and at Washington and vicinity, it is hard to perceive.

On the suggestion made by citizens of the border counties, the following communication dated 22d July, 1864, was made by Major Gen. Couch to the Secretary of War: (Copy.)

Headquarters, Dep't Susquehanna,
Harrisburg, Pa., July 22d 1864.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War:

SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present, and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. 500 citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered, were armed, and went down to the Northern Central railroad to guard the bridges or hold their town. This is stated in order to show you that "border citizens" are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party. Enclosed, I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with his endorsement upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed. If 10,000 men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence.

I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure, think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrollment will probably be made. I am sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
(Signed,) D. N. COUCH.
Major General Comd'g Dept.

Headquarters, Dep't Susquehanna,
Harrisburg, Aug. 4, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency Governor A. G. Curtin.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE.
Assistant Adjutant General.

On the same day I approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session on the 23d of August. I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of Gen. Couch.

(Copy.)

War Dep't Adjutant Gen. Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

Major General D. N. Couch.
Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.

GEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a "Special Corps" of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, General,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna,
Harrisburg, August 6th, 1864.

A true copy respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General,

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the last sesion is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we have ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissensions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the service of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments, of meritorious privates has produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments to be styled "Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistance and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be affective to prevent raids and incursions. The expenses of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been made frequently by unreflecting persons that the State could raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate. The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflections and experience which I have had during the three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of coure cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient, and economical, than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co'operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these government can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well being of our brave volunteers is in question. In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence the Legislature passed the act of 4th of May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation.

The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

An Interview with General Grant.

A New Yorker returned yesterday morning from City Point, Virginia, having visited the Army of the Potomac to distribute supplies for the soldiers, which had been contributed by the congregation under his charge, in Thirty-seventh street. After performing this duty he made a tour of the camps, and paid his respects to General Grant. Of this interview he gives the following interesting account:

I learned that the headquarters of the General were about a quarter of a mile from my own stopping place, and immediately repaired there. To the person whom I met at the entrance I told my business, stating that I was a member of the committee appointed at the Grant meeting, held in New York in June.

"I think the General will be glad to see you," said he; "he is disengaged; go to him there, under the fly."

I went at once and introduced myself to him. His address is remarkable. He has the faculty of putting everybody in his company immediately at ease, and at the same time never lowers himself. There is not a trace of the affectation that characterizes a man who has stepped into a rank which he feels to have added to his importance; and he is utterly destitute of vulgar familiarity of manner. He is a good representative of republican life in this country where a man may take the place which his talent, taste and ability indicate, and yet be "a man for a' that".

As soon as salutations had been exchanged, I opened my business, referring to the great meeting held in Union Square in June, where I had the honor of speaking, as well as of signing the address which had been prepared and transmitted to him by the National Committee.

"The sentiment of that meeting, General," I remarked, was to uphold the Union cause and Gen Grant, even though we that same day had heard of a repulse.'

"There is no dangor of a permanent repulse," he answered. "Though seemingly we are taking a great deal of time, yet we are using up the rebel army faster than it can be replenished. It will take more time, but I am fully confident of the result."

"General," I remarked, "the people of New York now feel that there is one at the head of our armies in whom they can repose the fullest confidence."

"Yes," he interrupted, "there is a man in the West in whom they can repose the utmost confidence, General Sherman. He is an able, upright, honorable, unambitious man. We lost another one of like character a few days ago, General McPherson."

Changing the subject, he asked me to make his apologies to the National Comittee for neglecting to acknowledge their resolutions. "I am glad of an opportunity of explaining why I have not returned a reply," said he; "I sent the resolutions immediately to Mrs. Grant, and they have not been returned."

The position of our army before Petersburg is one which gives us the advantage. Heretofore the enemy have had the inside, and been enabled to manage troops so to secure all the facilities which that position affords. Gen. Grant has now got that interior line, and can throw troops from one point to another, mass them, and employ them to the greatest advantage, and the rebel general cannot prevent him. General Lee has found his master.

The attack on Petersburg, last week, though failing to insure a triumph, was by no means a serious disaster.

The plans of the General commanding were such as to avert the possibility of any onslading fire; but some of the subordinate generals failed to carry out their part of the programme. But for this omission on their part, Petersburg, it is safe to declare, w'ld have been ours. It will be, yet; but at a sacrifice of more time.

There is every reason for confidence in the operations of our army in Virginia. They are exhausting the enemy, maintaining their own ground, and encroaching on their adversaries. Their commander, too, is an earnest man, and believes in the work at which he is engaged.

A tailor, who in skating, fell through the ice, declared that he would never leave hot goose for a cold duck.

A favorite mode of introduction in Brazil is said to be: "This is my friend; if he steals anything from you, I am responsible for it."

When is a man like a thief? When he needs a *resting*.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

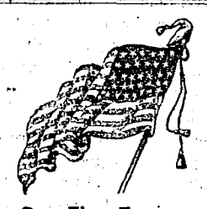
VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. NO. 8.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1	Robt. P King,	13	Elias W. Hall,
2	Geo. Morrison Coates,	14	Chs. H. Shriner,
		15	Jno. Wister,
3	Henry Bumm,	16	D. M'Conaughy
4	Wm. H. Kern,	17	D. W. Woods,
5	B. H. Jenks,	18	Isaac Benson,
6	Chas. M. Runk,	19	John Patton,
7	Robt. Parke,	20	S. B. Dick,
8	Aaron Mull,	21	Ev. Bierer,
9	J. A. Hiestand,	22	Jno. P. Penney
10	R. H. Coryell,	23	Eb. M'Junkin,
11	Ed. Halliday,	24	J. W. Blanch'rd
12	Chas. F. Reed.		

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES

of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs.

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

A General View of the Situation.

Few people can fully appreciate the advantages of a simultaneous move of our army at all points of its investment of the rebel Confederacy. It has grown to be a favorite idea that the massing of our forces, by necessarily compelling the rebel generals to mass theirs, is a speedy road to the end of the war. Our superiority in strength and resources, it is claimed, can then be brought into play, and the rebellion crushed in two or three so-called decisive battles. This theory would be very well, were it only to be carried out in practice. But our experience of the war has taught us that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. The skilful arrangements of General Grant for a grand *coup de grace* at Petersburg all vanished in nothingness, through causes so debateable and so uncertain that a court-martial is talked of to decide them. The Red River expedition had strength and courage to favor it, but it failed; so with half a dozen of our schemes that proved abortive just at the time the highest hopes were excited. Massing our armies against rebels with communications intact, protected by fortifications upon which they have spent years and all their skill to strengthen, and in as strong force as we are ourselves, is not the clearest or surest way of conquering them. The careful observer who has marked the progress of our two grand armies during the past two months will, while he notes the marvelous similarity between the plans regulating their advance, see that massing against rebels, who, though really weaker, can at will make themselves stronger than we, by their interior lines of communication, and by immense defences, is not likely to produce the speedy and good results hoped for by every loyal man. We may be reminded that their interior lines and their fortifications have done them no service, as they have been steadily driven from them all. But the state of things to-day shows that the war has resolved itself into a contest between rebel earthworks and the brave battle lines of our noble soldiery. This has been the end to which all our successes have been naturally tending, as a parallel between the movements of our two grand armies will fully show.

There is, as we have before remarked, a marvelous similarity between the circumstances of their advance. Both have had about the same difficulties to contend with, though perhaps a little different in nature. The mountains and unfordable streams over which Sherman was compelled to advance might seem to render his enterprise the more hazardous of the two, but when we remember that Grant had to oppose a powerful army under an able leader, while Sherman drove before him a weak army directed entirely by retreating strategy, we will understand that the difficulties besetting each were about alike. Both followed the same plan in getting rid of them. Both flanked, and by seeming to endeavor to avoid, compelled the enemy to retire before them to the very cities they had assigned for the culmination of their campaigns. Both now lie before those cities, and both seem at last to find flanking neither easy nor safe. The time that has elapsed since Grant sat down before Petersburg, the effort he has made to breach the enemy's works, are pretty conclusive proofs that repetition of any flanking moves is out of the question. Sherman has remained before Atlanta two weeks, and events show that flanking there is also extremely difficult. The fate of both cities depends on the cutting of a single line of railroad, but circumstances have so interfered as to render that desirable consummation hard to reach. The Danville road from Petersburg, and the Macon road from Atlanta, are the great arteries giving life to the garrisons, and until they are destroyed the garrisons can bid us defiance. But even when they are cut, the rebels are not appreciably injured. The cities they defend may fall, but they have an hundred avenues of escape. The common roads in the rear are all open, and inasmuch as they can retreat as quickly as we can pursue, it is evident that the main object of the war and their destruction or disintegration is not accomplished.

Both Grant and Sherman have endeavored to destroy, or at least to cripple these important iron ways, and both have in a measure failed. Damage was inflicted on the roads, but the peculiar iron used, and the rebel facilities for repare, opened the roads to travel again in a very short time.

Besides, the cavalry raiders to whom this duty of destruction has been assigned have very often been roughly handled. The history of the expedition of Kautz against the Danville road is still fresh in everbody's recollection, and even now we are reading details of the reverses to McCook and Stoneman in their forays on the Macon road.

The master-mind who is directing our operations has, no doubt, foreseen all this, and has provided agains it. For as soon as the two great objective vital points of the campaign have been reached, and the rebel forces are centred in each, we hear of an attack on Mobile and of projected movements against Charleston. These points are to the rebels quite as important as Petersburg and Atlanta, and they are compelled, from shoor self-preservation, to detach troops to defend these points. Their numbers thus weakened, then our superior besieged strength is useful. Our line can be stretched until they cut and cover their communications, and if the rebel chieftains imitate our movements, the further they extend themselves the weaker they grow. They are then forced to leave the works that invite assault but to slaughter, and meet us in open combat, where numbers again favor us, or to languish within to an early surrender.

Such is the undoubted effect of simultaneous assaults at many places on the long rebel frontier, and it grows every day more and more evident that by that plan, and that only, can the rebelllion be speedily subdued.—*The Press.*

THE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE.

The official returns from all but two counties in the State has been received at Harrisburg, giving a large majority for the amendments.

Total for 1st Amendment,	199,657
against "	105,163
Majority for 1st Amendment,	94,494
Total for 2nd Amendment,	210,111
against "	75,066
Majority for 2nd Amendm'nt,	135,045
Total for 3rd Amendment,	207,556
against "	75,812
Majority for 3d Amendment,	131,744

Berks, Cambria, Centre, Clearfield, Columbia, Lehigh, Northampton, and other Rebel sympathizing counties give majorities against the soldiers voting. All the counties giving majorities for the Union party, give majorities for the soldiers to vote. An official table of the counties will be published next week.

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.—The reader has heard almost every day, charges against the Administration and the Union party, that the war was being carried on for the purpose of bringing the white man down to an equality with the black man. An election took place on the 2d inst., and how did the loud mouthed Copperhead *friends* of the white man vote? They as a party, (where they voted at all,) voted almost unanimously to deprive the white soldier of the right to vote, a right he has always had over a black man. The most ignorant of mankind can now see who, and what party, are in favor of bringing the white man down to a level with the negro.

THE REASON.—The Democrats of the copperhead persuasion seem to have a regard for the fitness of things. They have illustrated this in a striking manner, by changing the time for holding their National Convention from the 4th of July, the birthday of American Independence, to the 29th of August, *the birthday of Benedict Arnold!*—*Miltonian.*

A Reserve State Force.

The Legislature has been in session a week. On Friday a bill was presented in both houses for the immediate organization of the State Militia. The following are the important sections of the bill, and it is to be hoped the bill will become a law this week:

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserved Volunteer Corps, of the Commonwealth, to be composed of fifteen regiments, of which two regiments shall be cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or to repel invasions.

SEC. 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores of the said reserve corps, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said reserve corps by volunteering or draft.

Justice of Chambersburg.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 4, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Your no more generous than just words at the public meeting in Philadelphia yesterday, vindicating our people from the malignant aspersions they have received in so many quarters, made us feel that there are still a few who will not add calumny to our desolation and want. That a paper controlled by Horace Greeley—a name hitherto associated with good and generous deeds—should persistently shut out the truth, and add systematic defamation to our misfortunes, has astounded its many old patrons in this section of the State. That the Satanic *Herald* should defame and falsify, under any circumstances, surprised no one. I am at a loss to discriminate between the fiendish spirit of the *Tribune* and *Herald*, in their notices of our calamity, and that of Gen. McCausland, who applied the torch, and invited his command to arson and robbery.

I believe the *Bulletin* of your city, does not mean to falsify respecting the people of Chambersburg; but it does so in a manner that is utterly inexcusable when it alleges that Captain Hancock's "summons for voluntary aid was answered by less than one hundred of the thousands able-bodied men who that night remained within the district he commanded." It declares what is wholy false. Every man who could get a blouse entered company organizations that night went out on duty, and remained on duty until ordered back; and more than two thirds of the other citizens had their arms and ammunition ready, and waited in squads to join in the defence of the town until after midnight, when it was ascertained that the enemy had not advanced, and could not reach here that night. They were then notified of the fact and they retired.

Equally unjust is the statement of the *Bulletin* that from Chambersburg to Harrisburg "were observed evidence of fright, if not of cowardice, which were disgraceful to the people and humiliating to the loyal stranger who witnessed the exciting scenes." The people referred to were farmers who were *ordered* away with their stock, as in no manner could the rebel cause be so well served as to allow them to capture our horses and cattle. That farmers ordered North with stock, without knowing where or in what numbers the foe was appearing, should be anxious for their safety, is most natural, and the writer who censures them reflects but little or does not care to be truthful or just.

We have had three invasions in Franklin county, and each has given us about the same amount of theoretical valor from city editors. It seems to be the ambition of many to ridicule the long-suffering and plundered people of the border, because they do not keep their stock to be stolen by rebels, and fight rebel armies which have driven our armies in confusion before they reached us. I lost ten horses in 1862, and I don't see that it would have been a valiant or profitable act, had it been in my power, to save them. Last week I lost my residence, barn, office, and all their contents, and I doubt whether it would have been benefitted any one had I joined other citizens of Chambersburg to fight, certainly *four to one*, an organized and merciless foe, and been murdered, as we all pretty certainly must have been.

In 1862, Stuart made his raid through the town, while McClellan lay on the river, and with a strong force, within twenty miles of us. Although an army of 100,000 men could not guard the Potomac, citizens were expected to be ready, in force, just at the particular point and time the rebels should attack. Had all the able-bodied men of Franklin county been under arms *in Chambersburg*, when McCausland approached, they might have been equal in numbers, and saved it; but who was to defend Mercersburg, Waynesboro, Greencastle, and other important points? While McCausland was marching on Chambersburg, two other rebel colums had advanced from the Potomac, one towards Hagerstown, and the other towards Leitersburg. Who was to defend against all these? Hunter, Wright, and Averill did *not* seem able to do it; and is it reasonable to expect that citizens should do it? It may be deemed a very easy matter by a city editor, who is never disturbed by the thunder of rebel cannon, and who can always feel that his wife and little ones are safe from a brutal foe, but when it is once done I shall be glad to hear the particulars.

In 1863 this valley was protected by Gen. Milroy, at Winchester, with a force of 12,000 men, well fortified. His command was defeated and driven across the Potomac, through and north of this place, and, after the military had retreated beyond us, we were persistently censured and defamed for not resisting what an organized army had failed to resist. Was it just?

In 1864 Gen. Cooks is defeatad at Winchester, and his forces driven across the Potomac. The rebels advance in three colums into the Cumberland Valley. Averill retreats to Greencastle, and Hunter retires down the Potomac. They confess their inability to arrest these movements with their organized armies, and yet we are termed cowards because the citizens do not cover every point, and put to flight the rebel armies, from which our own have just retreated. Is it just?

I was in Chambersburg until the rebels were on the outskirts of the town, at the western toll-gate; was engaged for twenty-four hours before in providing for our safety, and I do not hesitate to declare that never did a people show more determination to defend the town, if defence should be deemed possible. General Couch was *troopless, by no fault of his own*; Averill, who was under Hunter, did not retire from Greencastle to this point, as urged by Couch, and five hundred citizens and less than one hundred troops would have been our defensive forces against 3,000 fiends, under McCausland, well armed, organized, and supported by artillery. Would it have been wise? How, then, is General Couch to, blame, and the people of Chambersburg to be justly censured?

It is strange, indeed, that such facts and explanations must be given to an intelligent press; but it is even so; and in justice to a people who have manfully borne their share of the burdens of the war, and incalculable personal privations losses besides, I must ask a place in *your columns* for this letter.

Very truly yours,
A. K. MCCLURE.

Statement of Affairs in Dixie.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

Six refugees and twenty-one deserters from the rebel army arrived here to-day from City Point. The former left Richmond by stealth on Thursday night, and came into our lines.

They tell a long story, representing that four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond bringing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division and they left immediately on the Central railroad to re-inforce Early in the Valley. A large body of cavalry arrived the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

The deserters from the army have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times—so late as Monday night last. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama and Georgia regiments, and have not generally served over one year, but that year has been engaged.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of these States who are sick of the war and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe that if they come over to our lines, Gen. Grant will put them in the front ranks. They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over, and they are satisfied that if the men in Alabama, Georgia and Florida regiments know that they would be treated well, the desertions would be extensive.

One of this party worked on Belle Island, states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners. The others having all been sent South to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby. In fact none but the sick and wounded are kept over a few days after their reception.

At the time the Danville railroad was cut, our prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad. These men heard the guards when they returned, say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications. Those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep things in order.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburg; but none of them believe their entire army exceeds 50,000 men, and brigades and divisions are being sent once or twice a week to other points. Conscripts are constantly being reported, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

THE N. Y. *Post* contains a detailed account, showing how Boston has been engaged in importing men from Europe to go as substitutes and volunteers in the army. Three ship loads, it appears, have been brought over mostly from Germany, and the business has been kept much more secret than many of our most important army movements.

WARM.—The weather

A Pennsylvania Copperhead Meeting in New York.

"A Pretty Kettle of Fish."

[*From the New York Herald to-day.*]

The first real copperhead peace meeting in this city, composed of men of heavy metal, took place in Hope Chapel, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was as secret as a Freemason's lodge. We learn that it originated with Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and a knot of the peace copperheads of Philadelphia, who resolved themselves into a committee, and invited from various States a large number of the faithful of the tribe to meet them in this city, on August 10th. Tuesday evening brought a large delegation from Pennsylvania, among whom were ex-Attorney General Vandyke, Charles Ingersoll, Wm. B. Reed, Judge Woodward, ex-Governor Bigler, ex-Governor Porter, ex-Chief Justice Lowry, Judge Black, and about fifty more of the solid men of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The most of the delegation put up at the New York Hotel, and at an early hour they held a perliminary meeting in Mr. Vandyke's room, who appears to be the chairman of the undertaking. With the exception of Hon. Horace H. Clark, we did not notice any New York men, nor indeed anybody from any State but Pennsylvania, visiting the preliminary caucus. At nearly midnight a portion of the delegation went to the Brevoort House, to meet, as it was said, some friends of Gen. McClellan.

On Wednesday morning this Pennsylvania delegation was joined by a few of the New York copperheads, among whom we noticed the Hon. Fernando Wood, and the Hon. John McKeon, and at twelve o'clock they commenced repairing, one or two at a time, to Hope Chapel. There were at first no entrance open at the front of the building, but they sought a stealthy passage at the rear, going through the alley at the lower side of the church. Among the members we noticed ex-Governor Weller, of California ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, of Connecticut; Senator Bayard, of Dealware, and ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey. The meeting was organized by calling ex-Governor Weller to the chair.

Judge Black, of Pa., made a brief speech, the burden of which was that the great object should be to get Lincoln out of office. His remarks did not place Senator Bayard, who contended that nothing could be gained by pushing one man of wrong principles aside and putting another of wrong principles in his place. He said the democratic party must assume honest and and straightforward peace grounds, or it had no mission but that of hunting for spoils.

Senator Bayard left the meeting with a look of dissatisfaction, if not contempt, on his face.

Strong peace speeches were made by ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, Fernando Wood, John McKeon, and others, whose names we did not learn. George T. Curtis made a speech strongly pointing to Gen. McClellan as the candidate; ex-Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, did the same, as did also a gentleman from Indiana, whose name we lost.

After the meeting adjourned one man humorously said:—"We have marched up hill and marched down again." It was impossible to detect any visible object of the meeting, unless it was to make a few speeches in a secret council, as an excuse for being here to lay pipe for the campaign, or for the division of the spoils.

It is a noticeable fact that there were very few New York politicians at this secret conclave. The New Yorkers generally seem to look upon the whole affair as a pretty piece of impudence on the part of the Philadelphians. One roaring copperhead from Kings county said loud enough to be heard by half the people in the hall of the Hotel, "Vandyke, Reed and Woodward have three or four times been invited to peace conferences in this city; but they never come; that, however, was when there were no spoils in sight; but now they snuff the spoils and plunder of a successful campaign, and they fly here as fast as vultures at the smell of fresh blood." Another remarked that he "had heard Judge Woodward wanted to make a bargain with McClellan for a place in his Cabinet; Vandyke was fishing to be Collector of Philadelphia, and Reed was putting in for the mission to the Court of St. James." And the members inside seemed to be as much in the dark as to what they were there for as the outsiders were.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock, having been in session five hours.

A Sad Story.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing at Atlanta, relates the following:

Not many months ago there arrived at a Confederate port, upon one of the most notable of our blockade runners, a very unassuming woman—scarce such, indeed, for she was hardly out of her teens—of an extremely handsome person. She had come to Nassau, N. P., from Paris, and sailed thence for the South. She brought with her an abundant wardrobe, and sufficiency of means to last her two or three years at the present high rates of living. Her object in visiting this country was to discover the fate of an only brother, a Colonel in our service, who had placed her at Geneys at school when the war began. She had not heard from him during six months became anxious, and finally set out on her long and perilous journey. Her anxiety proved too well founded. Her brother had been killed at Gettysburg and she found herself alone and a stranger in her native land. She went first to Augusta, then to Mobile; here she lost a trunk containing all her gold. At this critical juncture of affairs she met a very handsome field officer—fell in love—engaged first in flirtation, then in an amour—and accompanied him as far as Atlanta on his way to the front. He fell at Chickamauga. What her life became you can guess. She died last week, and was tumbled into the ground in the public cemetery. There's a story for you—weep over it.

The best way to avoid the draft—volunteer and take the bounties.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Great Fight in front of Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

Major General Sherman, in transmitting the following report of General Logan, says though the number of dead rebels seem to be excessive, he is disposed to give full credit to the report that, though our loss was only 3,521, killed, wounded and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number, viz: 3,320.

Headquarters Department Army of the Tenn., before Atlanta, Ga., July 29, 1864.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the following general summary of the result of the attack of the enemy on this army on the 22d inst:

Our total loss of killed, wounded and missing, was 3,521, and ten pieces of artillery. We have buried, and delivered to the enemy under flag of truce sent in by them in front of the 3d Division, 17th Army Corps, 1,000 of their killed.

The number of their dead in front of the 4th division of the same corps, including the ground not now occupied by our troops, Gen. Blair reports will swell the number of their dead to 2,000.

The number of their dead buried in front of the 15th corps, up to this hour is 360, and the commanding officer reports that at least as many more are yet unburied, the burying parties being still at work.

The number of dead buried in front of the 16th Corps is 422.

We have over one thousand of their wounded in our hands, the larger number of wounded being carried off during the night, after the engagement, by them.

We captured 18 stands of colors, and have them now. We also captured 5,000 stand of arms.

The attack was made on our lines seven times, and was seven times repulsed. Hood's and Hardee's corps and Wheeler's cavalry engaged us.

We have sent to the rear 1,000 prisoners, including 33 commissioned officers of high rank.

We still occupy the field and the troops are in high spirits. A detailed and full report will be forwarded as soon as completed.

RECAPITULATION.—Our total loss, 3,521; enemy's dead, thus far reported buried and delivered to them, 3,220; total prisoners sent north, 1,017; total prisoners wounded and in our hands, 1,000; estimated loss of the enemy at least 10,000.

Very respectfully your ob't servt,
JOHN A. LOGAN, Maj. Genl.

Maj. Gen'l. W. T. SHERMAN,
Com'r Military Div'n of Mississippi.

FROM MOBILE.

Glorious News!

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 11-30 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following report of the success of our operations at Mobile, extracted from the Richmond *Enquirer* of this morning, has just been received from Maj. Gen. Butler:

MOBILE, August 8.—On Friday night Lieutenant General Williams, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort yesterday, and today the enemy are shelling Fort Gaines.

The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray. The people are satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenants Buchanan, Maury and Barnette of the navy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.

It is painfully humiliating to announce the shameful surrender of Ft. Gaines at half past nine o'clock this morning, by Colonel Charles Anderson, of the 21st Alabama regiment.

This principal work was provisioned for six months, and with a garrison of six hundred men he communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce, with the sanction of General Page.

General Page inquired by signal what his purpose was, but received no answer.

His attention was attracted by signal guns.

General Page repeatedly telegraphed to hold on to your fort.

The same night he visited Fort Gaines and found Anderson on board the Yankee fleet arranging terms of capitulation.

He left peremptory orders for Anderson, on his return, not to surrender the fort, and relieved him of his command.

Fort Morgan signalled this morning, but no answer was received, except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts of Fort Gaines.

Anderson's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

Dispatches just received from General Sheridan report his forces moving against the enemy up the Shenandoah. At 4 o'clock, P. M., they were skirmishing about ten miles from Winchester.

Portions of General Stoneman's command are continuing to arrive, and the total loss will not exceed one thousand.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GEN. AVERILL'S VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The *Star* says that the authorities here have the most gratifying information of the victory obtained by Gen. Averill on Sunday last, at Moorefield, West Virginia, over the rebel forces under Generals McCausland and Johnson, that recently burned Chambersburg.

Averill overtook them at Moorefield, attacked and utterly routed them, captured between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson) who subsequently escaped(and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors. He also took all the rebel artillery, trains and a large quantity of small arms.

McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Averill pursued the scatterd remnant of the rebel force for twenty-five miles, capturing many of the fugitives.

His entire loss in killed is seven men.

So the Chambersburg raiders have thus "Early" come to grief. The pursuit was only abandoned when Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow the enemy further into the mountains.

Gen. Averill's Official Report.

The following official report, by Gen. Averill, of his recent brilliant success at Moorfield, has been transmitted by Gen. Hunter to the War Department:

"I overtook the enemy, under McCausland, Johnson, Gilmore, and McNeal, about three thousand strong, here this morning, and attacked him at daylight.

The number of killed and wounded of the enemy is unknown, but large. Three battle-flags were captured, with four pieces of artillery—all the enemy had; four hundred and twenty prisoners, including six field and staff and thirty-two company officers; over four hundred horses and equipments, and a quantity of small arms.

Col. Peters, 21st Virginia, rebel, was mortally wounded. Gen. Johnson was captured, with his colors and three of his staff, but passing undistinguished among the prisoners, effected his escape.

The enemy was broken up, pursued and many killed, upon every road, for a distance of ten or twelve miles.

My loss is seven killed and twenty-one wounded.

Major Conger and Lieutenant Clark Third Virginia cavalry, were killed while leading a charge. Captain Kerr, 14th Pennsylvania cavalry, was severely wounded while penetrating the enemy's lines, in a gallant effort to capture the rebel commander. McCausland fled to the mountains. He will have difficulty in finding his command.

W. W. AVERILL,
Brig. General."

Gen. Stoneman's Late Raid.

NASHVILLE, Aug 11.

Information from Marietta to the 6th inst., gives particulars of Stoneman's raid July 27th. The 5th and 6th Indiana cavalry, and two sections of the 24th Indiana battery set out for Macon, to relieve the Union officers imprisonidd there. The expedition arrived too late, the rebels had removed the prisoners to a place of greater safety. Gen. McCook's force started at the same time to effect a junction with Stoneman, but were overtaken by an overpowering force, and were obliged to let Stoneman's command cut its way out. The rebels attacked them Saturday, July 30th. The engagement lasted all that day until late in the night. Sunday morning found them completely surrounded. Col. Adams, finding resistance hopeless escaped to Mareitta. Colonel Capron, with his command escaped once, but was again surrounded and his men cut to pieces. The Sixth Indiana also cut through the enemy's ranks, but were again attacked. Their fate is unknown to our informant.

Gen. Stoneman, Cols. Biddell and Butler, Majs. Thompson and Sofer, Captains Whiteman, Elliott and Finney, Lieuts. Anderson, Stanton, Angell, Lindsay, John Hubbard, Miller, Simmons, and Clegg are prisoners, and Lieut. Chittenden killed. Company I, Fifth Indiana, lost fearfully. A soldier who escaped reports that the rebels surprised Col. Capron's camp, shooting his men and draining them *with guns while asleep*. The 50th Indiana lost about 400 men—380 prisoners of war, including fifteen commissioned officers, arrived here to-day.

Maj. Gen. Palmer reached here this evening *en route* for Washington. It is reported that he has been relieved of the command of the 4th corps.

Later information is to the effect that Col. Capron, with several squads of his men, is in Marietta. This will reduce Stoneman's loss to less than 1,000.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

WINCHESTER, VA., Aug. 15—10 P. M.

The last of Early's rebel forces left here yesterday morning about ten o'clock. His train was over three miles long. Our cavalry charged into the town yesterday as the rebel rear guard went out. Early established his headquarters last night at Newtown.

Yesterday morning there was heavy skirmishing between our forces and a portion of the rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads, at a point about two miles from this place. We drove the rebels.

Early is well protecting his front and rear, and making up the valley as fast as ever he can go. I cannot learn that he expects to be materially reinforced. His train is very heavily loaded.

Early will make a stand at Strasburg, if he must; but he is trying hard to reach a point where the vally is narrower.

Everything is very quiet here to-day. There are no rebel forces between here and Martinsburg and Hagerstown, and the road from here to the above named places is clear.

Indian Troubles in the North-West.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.

Gen Curtis has returned from Fort Leavenworth.

The Indian war is temporarily quelled, but information, deriven from reliable sources, strongly indicates a concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged.

White men, believed to be rebel emissaries, have been among the Indians distributing gold, and urging them to rise against the whites, telling them that the South would protect them and let them have the whole West for themselves if the North should be conquered.

From Europe.

Strict Neutrality to be observed in American Affairs.—The Queen's Speech.

On the afternoon of the 20th ult., Parliament was formerly prorogued. The Queen's speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor. In regard to America the speech says:

Her Majesty deeply laments that the civil war in North America has not been brought to a close. Her Majesty will continue to observe a strict neutrality between the belligerents, and would rejoice at a friendly reconciliation between the contending parties. Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction that the distress which the civil war in North America has created in some of the manufacturing districts has to a great extent abated, and her Majesty trusts that increased supplies of the raw material of industry may be extracted from countries by which it has hitherto been scantily furnished.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, 1864.

WANTED—

At the GLOBE office, two or three tons of good hay. Also, 50 bundles of clean rye straw. A few bushels of oats, rye and corn will also be received—and the cash paid.

The Opposition Ticket.

The opposition, or the *so-called* Democratic party of this county, held their nominating convention in this place on Tuesday of last week. Nicholas Isenberg, of Alexandria, was President of the Convention. He's sound—just the man to——no matter, we'll let him slide.

The Convention nominated Henry L. Harvey, of Franklin township, for County Commissioner. (Uncle Jake will whip him out of his boots.) R. *McClellan* Alexander, of Shirley, was put up as Auditor. Andrew Sharrar, of West, and John Enyeart, for Poor Directors. W. A. Stephens, for District Attorney. Walter W. Greenland for County surveyor. (All to be badly beaten of course.) Congressional Conferees were instructed for R. L. Johnston of Cambria. Senatorial and Representative Conferees were selected without instructions. Nicholas Cresswell was made chairman of the county Committee. (He's sound, and will see that Jeff. is not abused by the county organ.) The Convention pledged itself to the support of the nominee of the Chicago Convention, no matter who he may be—Vallandigham, Jeff. Davis, or any body else.

Agricultural Society.

A regular meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society was held, pursuant to public notice in the Court House, on Monday evening, the 8th inst.

President D. Blair in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and accepted.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That under the existing circumstances, the executive committee, deem it unadvisable to attempt the holding of an Agricultural Exhibition, during the present year.

The Treasurer's report was presented, and accepted, showing a balance in favor of the society, of $182.

The association then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, of the coming January court.

D. BLAIR, *Prest.*

R. MCDIVITT, *Sec'y.*

Stamp your Receipts.

The new changes in the rate of revenue taxes went into operation recently. It concerns everybody to know that all receipts for amounts over $20, and all checks and drafts at sight, whatever the amount, must have a two-cent stamp attached.

Found.

At the weigh-scales in Huntingdon on Friday last, a pair spectacles and case. The owner can have the same by calling at this office.

A New Paper.

We have received the second number of a new paper, the *Patriot*, published at Bedford by D. Over, Esq. It is a neat sheet and its sentiments are O. K.

Somebody to be hurt.

Several trains of soldiers have been passing west since Thursday last. Where they came from or where they are going to, nobody can tell us.

Avoid the Draft! $400 dollars bounty.

Ten new regiments of Infantry to be raised in Pennsylvania under the call of the President for 500,000 men Term of service one year. Government bounty, $100. Local bounty, $300.

The undersigned having been duly authorized to raise a company, and mustered into the United States Service as recruiting officers, are prepared to receive and enlist all men wishing to volunteer and credit them to any locality they may desire. This is a splendid opportunity to men liable to be drafted to avoid that liability, and at the same time receive Government bounty of $100 in addition to such local bounties as may be given by the several sub-districts, by serving a short term in local organizations with friends and neighbors. The quota of this State under the last call is over 60,000 men and after these ten new regiments shall have been filled, volunteers will be assigned to old regiments, and the balance be drafted, and hardly a possibility of procuring substitutes at any price, and without receiving any bounty. The alternative is presented the people. They must make choice and act at once. Not the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Government only, but your own personal interests appeal to you to act in this matter and to act promptly.

Persons wishing to take advantage of the above liberal conditions will report at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN Huntingdon, Pa, at ZEIGLER'S Hotel, Marklesburg, Pa.

T. B. REED, Huntingdon,
D. H. GEISSINGER. Marklesburg,
J. B. SHONTZ, Marklesburg.
Recruiting Officers.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of a Strayed or Stolen Horse.

Destructive Storm.

We are informed that on the 31st ult., West township was visited by a very destructive storm, unroofing houses, barns, upsetting corn cribs, spring-houses, destroying grain, hay, fruit trees, &c., The storm was so severe that it broke off the horns of several cows standing under sheds. The sufferers by the storm were George Wilson, Wm. Livingston, David Wilson, and Henry Davis.

The Army filling up.

A large number of men are now being put in as volunteers, substitutes and drafted men from this county If other counties are doing as well, there will be but few men to draft in September to fill the State's quota for 500,000.

Camp Meeting.

A camp meeting will be held at Bloody Run, commencing Aug. 19th, and closing Aug. 25th.

The Broad Top railroad will issue excursion tickets on Saturday and Tuesday, to persons attending the meeting, which will be good until its close.

A HERO.—A letter from Chambersburg to one of the Philadelphia papers says:

Among the tragic events of the burning of Chambersburg was the shooting of two rebels, by Dr. Andrew Miller, while they were in the act of burning his store and dwelling. I had a conversation with the doctor, and he gave me freely the circumstance of the affair. It appears that after the shop had been set on fire twice by igniting paper, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, when the wretches re-entered his house, and one of them struck the doctor on the cheek with a bit of burning pine wood dipped in turpentine, and he carries the scar yet. They then caught hold of a demijohn of alcohol, breaking which the flames instantly enveloped the entire store. As the ruffians were making the best of their way out, and coming toward Dr. Miller, he seized a double-barcled gun, each barrel loaded with six slugs, and gave them the contents of a barrel each. The first one was hit in the face and the other received the charge in his breast. Both fell, and the doctor shut the door, and they were cosumed in the funeral pile their own hands had lighted.

A REBEL VISIT.

From the McConnelsburg, (Fulton co.,) Republican, of Aug. 11.

The people of our town and cove, have been under the most intense excitement and anxiety, for the past two weeks, by reason of the visit and continued close proximity of the Rebels. After Mc GAUSLAND had burned Chambersburg, his command moved West on the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike, entering our town about 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 30th ult. They numbered about 3,000, encamped here over night, and took up their line of march on Sunday morning for Hancock. Gen. AVERILL was close on his rear Sunday morning, his pickets driving the rebels from the mountains, and harrassing him through our valley.

Soon after the rebels entered town on Saturday afternoon, they commenced plundering the Stores, pillaging private houses, and robbing citizens. They first demanded the key of Dr. DRUFFIELD'S Drug Store, which was given, to prevent them breaking open the door. Not content with taking what they choose, they emptied the the content of drawers, jars, cases, &c., on the floor, in a heterogeneous mass. Private papers, accounts, and books shared the same fate. The Stores of J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, Hoke & Nace, and the Messrs. Shoemakers, were also visited and received the same treatment.

The greater portion of the dry goods had been removed, from the Store of Hoke & Nace—which caused no little cursing and swearing among the Chivalry—as they expected to reap a harvest from this establishment. The losses of Dr. Druffield, J. W. Greathead, Cahill & Thompson, and A. & D. Shoemaker, were very considerable. Most of the private houses in town were pillaged of clothes—and many citizens were stripped and robbed in the streets and roads. Money was demanded from every one, the demand being accompained in most cases with threats of burning, or a cocked revolver in close proximity with the head.

The farmers in our valley were severe lossers. Squads of rebels scouted the Cove, visiting nearly every house, stealing money. clothes, woman's appearal, jewelry-trinkets, &c. A demand was made on the town for 2600 rations, which was supplied as far as the citizens were able, as we were informed, a non-compliance would insure the burning of our town. Indeed, it is now confidently believed, the destruction of this place was determined on and would have been accomplished, had not Averill been so near on Sunday morning.

In all our intercourse with rebels last Summer, we never met any, so utterly depraved, so reckless, so desperate, as were a portion of those who were with McCausland here week before last.

Barbarous Treatment of Slaves in Kentucky.

Many of the good people of the free States are inclined to be rather incredulous in reference to the reports of the barbarous treatment of slaves by their inhuman masters in the far South, and still try to cover up their dark deeds of villainy to keep them from the public gaze. But we propose to give a few instances of the same kind a little nearer home. The first instance was related in this town a few hours after it occurred, by a young man who has always been pro-slavery in his feelings, and a strong sympathizer with the South. The scene occurred in Kentucky—*chivalrous Kentucky*. Just across the river from Newberg, Ind., there lives a man by the name of Geo. Hill, who owns a large farm and a number of negroes. To the latter, however, he has only a thief's title. One of these negroes expressed a determination to leave his master and join the Federal army. By some means Hill found out the intention of the man, and at once determined to prevent it. It was Sabbath morning that he got the news, and at 10 o'clk he took the poor fellow, stripped and tied him, then took a strap of leather about two feet and a half long and an inch and a half broad. This he perforated with holes, and cut notches like saw-teeth on the edges, then dipping it into salt brine proceeded to the brutal work of whipping. Of course every stroke with such an instrument would produce a horrible blood-blister. Thus he continued, stopping only at intervals to rest himself, until four o'clock in the afternoon, and how much longer we know not, for our informant, who was in the employ of Hill, grew sick at the frightful scene, and left the place, to return no more. During these six hours he could not help evincing strong feelings of sympathy for the poor, suffering one; and for this Hill, with bitter oaths, frequently threatened him with similar treatment. A short time previous to this an older brother of Hill's undertook to whip a negro for some trivial offence, and the negro, thinking that kind of work about played out, offered resistance, whereupon Hill took his rifle and shot him. Fortunately, however, the wound was slight, and the man recovered, and is now in the Union army. Now, these men have talked hard, and cursed bitterly against a certain *imaginary* party of amalgamationists in the North, and at the same time they are holding, working, and abusing as slaves their own half-brothers and half-sisters; children that their father raised by a black woman after he and his wife had separated. This is slavery as it *is*; not as it *might be*. And a person would suppose that such men as these would be the last ones to say aught against amalgamation.

Our second scene was in the same community, and, if possible, more horrible than the first, and is equally as well authenticated, being related by an eye-witness: A man, familiarly known as Carneel McCormick, an overseer for John McCormick, took a negro woman, stripped and tied her, and then proceeded to whip her until he completely exhausted his strength at the fiendish work. Then, after resting himself, he took two little boys, tied them with ropes around the wrists, then hung them up two feet above the ground, stripped them, and then whipped the little fellows until they were so near dead they could not cry. These things are done in Kentucky, where slavery is said to exist in its mildest form—if so, I pity the worst form. If a man in this community were to tie up his horse or ox and wantonly beat him to death, the curses of a justly indignant community would rest upon him. But a demon in human shape can tie up a man—his brother, his *equal*, nay, in humanity his *superior*—and beat him to death and cast aside his carcass as he would that of a hog, and then walk forth into the community as a *gentleman of high standing* and a clever fellow. And I am sorry to say that there are men in all the free States that are so devoid of all the principles of moral honesty, justice, and humanity, to say nothing of virtue and religion, that they can unblusingly advocate the perpetuity of this most abominable of all systems known in the catalogue of infamy.

☞ "You would not take me for twenty?" said a nice girl to her partner, while dancing, a few evenings ago; "what would you take me for?" —"for better or for worse," he replied,

MARRIED,

On the 9th inst., in Huntingdon, by Rev. J. A. Price, Lieut. LEWIS B. WALTZ, and Miss MARGARET A. LONG, of Saxton, Pa.

On the 11th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. DAVID B. LANDIS, of Mifflintown, and Miss ELLEN B. MCCLENNAN, of McVeytown.

On Tuesday, 9th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. SAMUEL F. PEIGHTAL, to Miss LYDIA LIVINGSTON, both of Walker tp.

DIED,

At his residence in Petersburg, on the 8th inst., after an illness of two weeks, Mr. THOMAS STEWART, aged 69 years, 11 months and 27 days.

In this death the community has lost a valuable citizen, the church, a faithful member, and his family, its kind and honored head.

His death, like his life, was calm, peaceful, and hopeful. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

On the 5th inst. MARY B. HILDERBRAND, in the 32nd year of her age.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the field of Mr. John Dopp, near Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 6th inst., a WHITE MARE COLT, 3 years old. Any information so I may get her, the person will be well rewarded.

REV. J. H. BRATTEN.

Huntingdon, Aug., 17, '64.—*

COLTS FOR SALE.

Three colts, one 2 years old last Spring, and two one year old last Spring, all sired by McMonigal's Morgan horse. Will be sold at Public Sale in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, the 20th August, 1864,

at one o'clock, P. M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by THEO. H. CREMER,

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1864.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at Spruce Creek.
Franklin, Thursday, Aug. 25, at Franklinville.
Porter & Alexandria, Saturday, Aug. 27, at Alexandria
Warriorsmark, Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Birmingham.
West, Thursday, Sept. 8, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.
Barree, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at Manor Hill.
Jackson, on Friday, Sept., 16, at McAlevy's Fort.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent *certifies* to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. MCDIVITT, Co. Supt.

August 10, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted wil make immediate payment. HENRY WILSON,

aug. 10, 1864-6t Administrator.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Aug. 16

Family and Extra Family Flour	$11.00@11.50
Common and Superfine	$9.00@9.50
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	$3.00@3.00
Extra White Wheat	$2.76@2.75
Fair and Prime Red	$2.75@2.84
Rye	$1.75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.70
Oats	.97
Barley	1.80@1.25
Cloverseed, 7@8 lbs	$9.50
Timothy	$3.25@3.30
Flaxseed	$3.60
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour Bbl	$9.50@10.00
Extra do 3 cwt	5.00
White Wheat	2.10
Red Wheat	2.00
Rye	1.30
Corn	1.25
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	2.00
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	.20
Eggs	.15
Lard	.15
Ham	.22
Shoulder	.16
Sides	.18
Tallow	.10

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,

ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT,
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM over ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb.1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office removed; to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. mar'64

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,

je22, 1864-6t* Administrator.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 6'64.

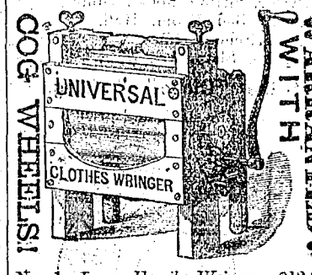
ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of John B. McIlvey, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McIlvey, late of Jackson tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOSEPH McILVOY.

Aug. 3, 1864-9t. Administrator.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,	$12,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	10.00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	8.50
No. 2½	" " "	7.50
No. 3.	*Small* " "	6.50
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*, "	15,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand }	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½, and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is AS GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons and the public generally that the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address S. C. McCLAIN,

jy13-3t Mooresville, Hunt, co.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

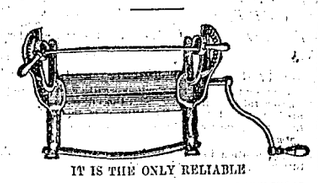
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order,

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $6,50 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,50.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.

S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust:

That a simple machine is better than a complicated one

That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;

That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;

That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;

That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;

That the Putnam Wringer, *with or without cog wheels* will not tear the clothes;

That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;

That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named;

That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;

That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without attention.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

GENTLEMEN: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use. Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. WHEELER, Cleveland, Ohio.

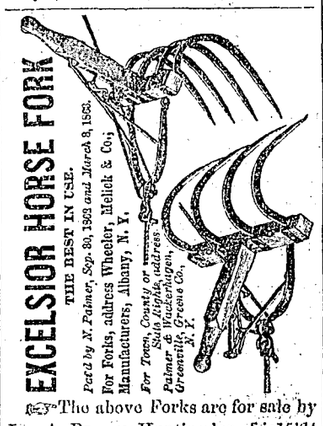
Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman st, New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no realm, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.


EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.
Patd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 3, 1863.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co's Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Toes, County or town Rights, address Palmer & Wackerhagen, Greenville, Greene Co, N. Y.

☞ The above Forks are for sale by Jas. A. Brown, Huntingdon. [jo15'64

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and *other demands of the county, you are hereby* notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. ISETT,
P. H. BARR,
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
Commissioners.

jy20-3t

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, *and the same is* hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term. By the Court.

W. C. WAGONER, Proth'y.

July 20, '64, 4t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

SUMMER RESORT.—BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and roomie, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [jo22-1m

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
RACHEL MAGUIRE.

aprl19,1864-tf.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, all ford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity. SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above *mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable* price.

For further information inquire of JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R., Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-4t

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 360 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
NANCY HOLDER.

Huntingdon, ap27

NOTICE!

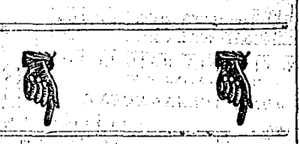
The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and *Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sab*bath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jy7-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits of all numbers also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rotting; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

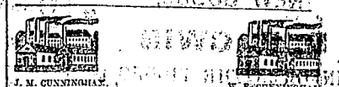
Dec 10, 1863.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM.

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June15,1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Old plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c. Copper, Brass and Iron, Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

aprl19-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, Feb 9, 1864.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY, for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS ON HAND FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

☞ Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept6,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Dred Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PASS'R LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILA'A EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. PASS'R MAIL.	EASTWARD. COLUMBIA ACCOMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....		N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	6 21		Mt. Union,	11 26	9 58	1 35
5 19	.....	.....	.....		Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25
5 15	.....	.....	.....		Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 49		Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03		Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....		Barree,	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17		Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....		Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41		Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51		Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....		Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00		Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 55
6 00	8 20	8 40	7 15		Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	UP TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	5 40
6 36	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 33	Rough & Ready,	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit	9 20	5 05
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE ⊕
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 26	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 20	Hamilton,	7 42	6 02
8 40	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the enth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

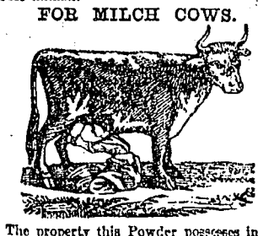
FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Pounder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

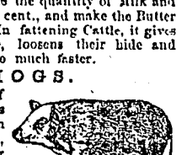
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

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S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
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BY FRANK CROSBY,
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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons: Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash.!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the *adjoining counties to the stock of* beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

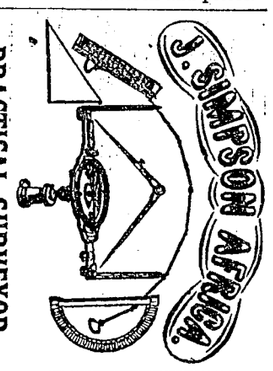
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



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A LARGE STOCK
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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
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Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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COMMENT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
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Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

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BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
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ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1850.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
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BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
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If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC **THE CYTHARA**—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Charms Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1850. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

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Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

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White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1858. H. ROMAN.

"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
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SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
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SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
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ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
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For Young Folks.
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CONVERSATION CARDS,
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From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
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